Carolina Observer.

VOL. III.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1824. [NO. 370.

TERMS.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make payment.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

March, 1824. 61ep2m

For Sale, or Lease,

FOUR or five lots, on accommodating terms, a tract of valuable and well timbered LAND, situate on the north side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear, and on the south-west side of Holly shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres

The above mentioned tract of Land is not inferior in point of quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of corn, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass; it is capable of being made rich meadow land with little cultivation; and a considerable part of the whole tract is susceptible of being converted into valuable rice swamp, by industry and good husbandry. It is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of superior quality, and capable of furnishing a valuable quantity of staves, hoop poles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly adapted to the West India markets, to which it is but 28 miles, and to which it is a safe and good navigation, as well by the main branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly shelter creek, which boards it on the N. E. side. There is on it in the state a tract of land combining advantages for a trade with the West Indies that does; or, indeed, with any other market, where lumber of every description, or articles of necessity, may be articles of necessity, there are two fine mill seats, and there can be made with a trifling expense of dam and a pond to it, there are three mill seats, some of which have made [illegible] &c. from timber got on this tract. It affords every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into any market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owner should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

It is presumed that no person will purchase or contract for the land, without first viewing the land, a further description of which is unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, can respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq Sheriff of the said county, and to the Rev. Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is willing to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the above tract of land.

It is remarked that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of affording a immense fortune to the purchaser or lessee, by using only common prudence, industry and management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful extravagance committed on it by men whose cupidity exceeded too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or damage on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor of the law. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Atty for the heirs of J. Baker.

N.B.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 50,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years, the first 5 years without interest.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,

THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

6*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Gulph's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of it under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ seven or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25. —25tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824. —*38

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.	
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.	
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.	
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra.	$8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*.—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactury in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union.

JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Dea, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

S. W. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns the public, that he shall not pay a note for $100, given by him to Thomas Evans, under date of Jan. 1st, 1823. As Alexander M'Kay, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Evans, declines a settlement with me, all persons will do well to abstain from the purchase or sale of said note. ARCHIBALD M'COLL.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1824. —*36

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets. *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards. Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes
And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire sieves
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

NOTICE

THE subscriber intending to avail himself of his legal and equitable rights in certain lands lying in the counties of Cumberland, Person and Robeson, of the state of North-Carolina, and against a certain Bond, which Lands and Bond were given by him to Richard S. Hackley, or his Attorney in fact, Thomas Strode, on a purchase of Florida Lands, to which said Hackley sets up a title,—takes this public method of cautioning all fair dealers, whom it may concern, against trading or negotiating in any way, for the said Lands and Bond, as he is determined to maintain and defend his said rights in opposition to the claims of the said Hackley, or any other person claiming under him or any of his agents, attorneys or factors.

DAVID HAY.

Fayetteville, 3t70

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Sc.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte.

JOHN HOGG, c. & m. e.

6t69

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *cks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d. 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts,—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London loths and Cassimeres
second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
¾, and 4/4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES,
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs.
Lynch & Cather.

It appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Fooker } Original Attachment.
vs
David Ruth.

It appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store.

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, a complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in the line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 —58

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 1, 1824.—87tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, deceased, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, (and continue the sale from day to day, if necessary,) a large quantity of excellent Leather, consisting of sole, skirting, harness and upper leather; about fifty cords tan-bark, all the working tools and implements necessary for the tanning business; also, two excellent marble slabs, for dressing leather on. Likewise will be sold, or rented, the Tan-Yard lately occupied by the said deceased, and which is as well calculated for carrying on the tanning business as any in the state, having every necessary out-houses, a good two story currying shop, bark mill, &c. with a commodious lot attached thereto, containing about two acres of ground.—Also will be sold or rented a two story brick house, on the west side of Green-street, in excellent repair, calculated for a store and dwelling.

Any further particulars may be had by inquiring of Mr. John Crusoe or Mr. Charles B. Jones, Fayetteville, who are duly authorised to transact any business for me.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash. For the perishable property, all sums over $10, six months' credit; purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

On the tan-yard and brick house a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given; purchasers complying with the above terms.

DEBORAH DUBRUTZ, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, June 11, 1824.—5t71

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement twice a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office for payment.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824 —61*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti, syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, the certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States can be seen at his office.——25tf

POLITICAL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The present is an alarming crisis, "perhaps to use the words of another which fall in with much pertinence," the most alarming which America ever saw. I do not wish to awake unnecessary apprehensions, or disturb the quiet of any man, but if there is not a general, a serious and a prompt attention to the condition of this country, we may as well bid adieu at once to the liberties of America and the world.

What is our condition? We have been for some two or three years engaged in a discussion of the merits of candidates for the Presidency in 1825; and what is the course, the mode and the progress of this discussion? what indeed was the public expectation before it began? *Prior to this discussion, Mr. Adams was almost every where supposed sure of an election*, but as it commenced and advanced, candidate after candidate was brought forward until the whole country was distracted *by a violent contest for men only*, a contest most dangerous to a republic, and often ominous of its overthrow.

And now in the summer of 1824, how far have we proceeded in this business? If we trust to the opinions of some persons whose opinions indeed are not much to be relied upon, we have made little or no progress, and there is hope of wonders when the election is brought into the House. Let not the ardent temperament of such men deceive them; but above all, let not the people themselves be deceived. *An end must be put to these divisions if we consult our own peace or the good of posterity.* It is time, high time for public opinion to centre upon one man.

Who are we? what are we doing? what our object? We are citizens of the only republic on earth that can sustain itself without calling in foreign aid. All free people, and all lovers of freedom, look to us as a light and a landmark, as a grand example for their imitation; and watched by the keen eye of despotism we exist as a free people, the last and only hope of the world.

A continent which has been civilized for ages, and now contains a population of two hundred millions flushed with wealth and intellectual greatness, presses into the service of despotism all its resources; all the ingenuity and art which wealth can purchase, and all the wealth which unbridled force can control.

And shall we by our petty quarrels for men continue to distract the country, and lay the foundation of lasting feuds? Shall we do so much for the accommodation of the enemies of freedom; so much to ensure our own weakness and future division? Or shall this state of things be kept up to enable the intriguers of this country to make better bargains for themselves? It may be for their interest as well as for that of the lottery vender to preserve every thing in suspense; but it is not, it cannot be for the interest of the people; and woe to the men who by misrepresentation or from sinister motives, endeavor to protract a decision on this subject. *Woe to them, for they are the authors of evil to the country.*

The interests of this people, not those of intriguers, and the interests of freedom for this and future generations, demand that the public mind become settled upon the Presidency. We have talked enough, we have been agitated long enough; and enough of jealousies and fears have been excited; it is time we were united upon one man.

Nor will it be enough to secure the election of an individual; *there must be an effort to give him a cordial support in his administration.* How unwise we shall be if we keep alive this controversy, till the whole country is split into factions, and Europe rejoices to behold us torn to pieces and powerless from our dissentions. If it be of any consequence to preserve the friendship of England, *how much more to preserve friendship among ourselves.* We cannot trust to England. To each other we can; for as friends and brothers we have stood side by side with each other in the greatest perils and most trying times. If the friends of freedom do their duty they will never have cause to be disheartened; but let them be vigilant and active, let them look well to this, that *they do their duty.* BRUTUS.

It is time, high time for a decision. Every hour the controversy is protracted, leads to new trials; every hour is big with danger. New jealousies are engendered, and they will do well if they stop short of a sacrifice of the republic and of liberty. If there be any who have not made up their minds not to oppose the successful candidate, if there be any who have any hesitation on this subject, I conjure them by all that the heart holds sacred, by all that is dear to themselves and their children, to take this question home to their hearts, to scan it carefully, to consider that by their indecision, the country is left a prey to the slaves of intrigue and corruption; and will be so, as long as the least room is left for further misrepresentation.

I do not by the bye, see what good purpose it can answer to continue these misrepresentations. Do those who make them believe them? If so, I should either hold their understandings in pity or sovereign contempt.

I have had some chance to know the facts; and I do know that Mr. Crawford is as likely to be King of England or Grand Sovereign of the Turks as he is to be President of the U. States. I have seen and talked with men from most of the states, men cool and deliberate and unimpassioned, men whose judgment in matters of politics can be relied on, and they declare with one voice that Mr. Crawford is not seriously thought of by any body in more than three states.

Were the choice with the people it is even a matter of doubt whether he would have a majority in his own state of GeOrgia; in Congress he can never again receive the support of sixty members. Messrs. Lanman, and Barber, of Conn. and sundry other gentlemen who might be named, know well what they have to depend upon if they oppose their constituents.

What room is there, then, left for a hope of his success? A declining popularity, a conviction among many of his friends that his case is hopeless? Are these the bright and encouraging prospects of which we hear?

But what shall be said of those who continue these misrepresentations? I do not speak of the spruce little insects who will always flutter around the candle till they have scorched their wings; *ephemeræ*, who appear destitute of foresight, and careless of consequences; but what shall be said of the intelligent and well-informed who see into what an ocean of storms and tempests they are driving? what shall be said of these?

Are they aware of the misrepresentations they make? Are they aware of the consequences? Do they wish to set up the Presidency and the higher offices of this nation at auction? Do they wish that the business should appear undecided, till Martin Van Buren or any other man, can make his terms, and agree upon his price? We hope not.

Do they wish to keep alive the public dissensions? Are they willing to mistate facts, to misrepresent public sentiment? I would ask them if they do not as publishers hold themselves under obligations to God and their country to speak truth?—How they can reconcile their conduct with these obligations it is difficult for me to determine. LUCIUS.

Every publisher is dependent upon the public; and it is well, for it gives the public a strong pledge of their integrity. They are in general, as they ought to be, devoted to the cause of the people.

But as in all other human concerns, when publishers have acquired wealth and honor, they are apt to be puffed up, to be carried away with ideas of their own consequence; they forget the humble route of industry and integrity by which they ascended, and what is the consequence? they no longer make friends but they gain enemies. They excite opposition, they appear to wonder why it should be, they become soured, and shortly down goes the sun of their prosperity. We have in a few words detailed the fate of many a man; we hope it will not be the fate of some who have received the patronage of the government, but who now seem anxious to be candidates for this downward promotion. We have esteemed them as worthy men; we do not like to give them up; but, perhaps we must.

A deep suspicion pervades this country that persons are endeavoring to prolong the Presidential question, with a view to their own advantage. Whether this have a foundation in truth or not, there is too much that looks as if the suspicion was just. How does it happen just at this time that Mr. Clay's friends are called upon to adhere to him with the hope that he may be carried into the House. We can acquit them we believe of any improper motives; but *have they not been made the dupes of those who do know that Mr. Clay cannot be elected?* Have they not had encouragement held out to them in a quarter from which they are like to receive disappointment. We admonish them to mark well that they are not the tools of others who do not even wish their success. It would surprise common men to see how many shapes and characters an intriguer can assume.

If *sixty* members of Congress can make a good and valid nomination binding the whole country notwithstanding the opposition of *one hundred and eighty*, why may not five, or a minority of any other proportion choose a President in spite of all the rest of the union. Rather than submit to so odious a principle, the people may insist on a change: they may insist that the nomination shall not hereafter be made by members of congress, *but by delegates expressly chosen for the purpose.* The meeting in Pennsylvania which nominated Gen. Jackson, was chosen from the whole state in this way.

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

Why is Mr. Crawford unpopular? One reason is, that he was nominated by a minority of one fourth of the members of congress, by SIXTY members, in spite of the remonstrance of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY publicly expressed.

Another, that his friends seem to rest their hopes of his success solely on his strength with Legislatures, and not with the people. In New-York, and even in Georgia, his own State, they have struggled to keep the election from the people. Mr. Crawford is aware of these facts, and if he can consent to be elected by these means, we should have little faith in his republicanism. At this period when the Holy Alliance is full of plots and stratagems, *let us have a President who can be elected by the people. Let us have a republican President.*

The following article from the New-York Patriot exposes these schemes of Mr. C's. partisans.

Nothing has more effectually characterised, as *anti-popular* and *anti-republican*, the party in favor of Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency, than its hostility to a reference of that election to the tribunal of the people. The same opposition has been discovered in his own State, Georgia, to a reference of the question to the popular estimation of that candidate—even [illegible] the people, from whom he received his first elevation. A few votes on the side of his partisans in the Legislature of that State, determined against a reference to the people; and the election, by that Legislature, of a Governor friendly to Mr. C. by so small a majority (of two votes only) over a candidate supported solely on account of his opposition to Mr. C.'s election—shows that a decision by the people of Georgia, his own fellow citizens, on the question of his election, was considered hazardous! His partisans in the Legislature of that State, openly opposed, as "too democratical," the bill to refer the choice of Presidential Electors to the people; and, in the discussion of the subject of the election of a Chief Magistrate for the United States, the sentiment was seriously advanced by the friends of Mr. Crawford, that the spirit of "*Monarchy*" should have its due share in constituting the government of the Union. What that due share was, may be inferred from the doctrine, then defended and sustained, of making the election of the Executive head of the nation, so far as depended on the votes of that State, independent of the "voice of the people." The friends of that candidate have supported and *acted on* the same doctrine in the State of New-York.

Perhaps the friends of other candidates, by some inducement, have had an agency in defeating the Electoral Law demanded by the People of this State, at the late session of our Legislature—but the principal and most active opposition to the measure was derived from the Crawford Juntos in Albany and in this city—at Albany, from the club that rally round Mr. Van Buren's representative, Judge Skinner, and in this city, those who rally round the "swamp" representative, and round the *Advocate*, who constitute the "Wall-street club." The course of these gentlemen has been confessedly in opposition to the acknowledged will of the people: for when they had to solicit the suffrages of the people in favour of their nomination of Assemblymen for this city, they obliged their candidates to make a public declaration that they would vote for referring to the people, at the ensuing election, the choice of Presidential Electors! But when the two Senators (whose election unfortunately took place before the subject was discussed, or a like pledge of fidelity to their constituents would have been exacted, or more probably, others whose fidelity required no written pledge, elected) came to vote on the Bill in the Legislature—what course was pursued by the Club to which these senators belonged? Why, in the same organ, the Advocate, in which the pledge signed by the unsuccessful candidates for the assembly had been announced to the people during the election, the Club issued their declarations and instructions and urgent injunctions, by all means, to oppose the passage of the Electoral Law—or "the State was lost"—And our two senators, in obedience to those instructions, spoke and electioneered, and voted to defeat the Bill!—When the news of its defeat by the Senate, arrived in this city, the members of the Junto openly boasted of "the death of the Bill" as a triumph on their part, and on the part of their *Republican* candidate! The person nominated by the junto for Senator, Mr. *Huntingdon*, also published, the day before the election, a declaration under his signature that he was in favor of the Electoral Law—but the people distrusted him, and voted him down in his own county and in the District. His friends who are the supporters of Mr. Crawford, have since opposed the passage of the Law.

The inference forced upon the mind by all these proceedings is, and has been, generally throughout this State, that Mr. Crawford's friends have calculated to secure his election by management (a softer word for "intrigue" and "corruption") in defiance of, or at least, regardless of the public sentiment of the nation; to secure it by what is called *arrangement*, or, in a plainer phrase, *bargaining with certain leaders and with the members of legislative bodies.*

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

If we had not been taught by the past to expect almost any thing from some men, *we should be astonished at the attempts which we see made to impose upon the public on this subject.* There is artifice enough in them; but no depth. Any person of common sense can see through them, and detect the white heap youder as easily as the rat in Noah Websters' Spelling Book. It reminds us of the infantile sport of hide and seek, in which the child thinks himself concealed when he has only placed his fingers before his eyes. Is it honorable, is it manly to place such insipid trash before the public as sound political food? How weak, how vain to think the people are so easily made dupes.

If custom gave to members of Congress the power of nomination; it gave them also the power of postponing a nomination. Now when 180 *declare it inexpedient to nominate at a particular time, are the minority after all to settle the point?* To undertake it, constitutes the USURPATION, of which so much is said. Whoever heard before of a regular nomination where the vote of one-fourth could do more than the vote of three fourths? The step is, in a high degree irregular and aristocratical.

Mr. Edwards.—The Washington Republican, says—"Mr. Edwards has transmitted his resignation, as Minister to Mexico, to the President, having determined to remain in the country, in order to defend himself whenever and wherever he may be called on for that purpose, and to deprive the enemies of the administration of any further pretext for assailing it on his accouut."

INTELLIGENCE.

TROUBLE FOR MEXICO.

From the Le[illegible] Chronicle, May 17.

We can state upon authority that the exemperor of Mexico, Iturbide, who has been some months in this country, sailed from Southampton for Mexico, on Tuesday last, in an armed vessel accompanied by a staff of 14 persons. We understand he is assured of being joined by a numerous party in Mexico when he arrives, who will assist him in recovering his abdicated throne. His departure was managed with the greatest secrecy. The persons who accompanied him are all of them foreigners, and the greater part of them, we believe, Mexicans. Among them is an Aid de Camp who had served with him in all his Mexican campaigns. He has taken his wife with him, and two infant children. Six other of his children have been placed at school in England, where they are to remain. The vessel, we are informed, had arms on board, and other military stores, also a printing press, with all its apparatus complete, for the purpose of printing and circulating proclamations upon his landing. We have no means of precisely knowing what may be his chances of success; but one thing seems certain, that such an enterprise would not be undertaken without some supposed adequate grounds, and the result, therefore, is likely to be, what all must deplore, a renewed civil war in that country.

Letter of Yturbide.

MY DEAR SIR—It is probable, that as soon as my departure is known, different opinions may be expressed, and that some of them may be falsely coloured. I wish, therefore, that you should know the truth in an authentic manner.

By a misfortune, that is much to be deplored, the principal provinces of Mexico are at this moment disunited; all those of Guatemala, New Galacia, Oajaca, Yacatecas, Queretro, and others, sufficiently attest this fact.

Such a state of things exposes the independence of the country to extreme peril. Should she lose it, she must live for ages to come in frightful slavery.

My return has been solicited by different parts of the country, which consider me necessary to the establishment of unanimity there, and to the consolidation of the Government. I do not presume to form such an opinion of myself; but as I am assured that it is in my power to contribute in a great degree to the amalgamation of the separate interests of the provinces, and to tranquillise in part those angry passions, which are sure to lead to the most disastrous anarchy, I go with such an object before me, uninfluenced by any other ambition than the glory of effecting the happiness of my countrymen, and of discharging those obligations which I owe to the land of my birth—obligations which have received additional force from the event of her independence. When I abdicated the crown of Mexico, I did so with pleasure, and my sentiments remain unchanged.

If I succeed in realizing my plan to the extent which I desire, Mexico will soon present a Government consolidated, and a people acting upon one opinion, and co-operating in the same object. They will all recognize those burthens which, if the present Government continued, would fall only upon a few, and the mining and commercial transactions of the country will assume an energy and a firmness, of which they are now deprived.

I have no doubt that the English nation, which knows how to think, will easily infer from this statement the probable political situation of Mexico.—I conclude with again recomending to your attentions my children, in my separation from whom will be seen an additional proof of the real sentiments which animate the heart of your sincere friend.

A. DE YTURBIDE.

To Michael Joseph Quin, Esq. Gray's inn, London, May 5, 1824.

PEACE SOCIETIES.

Ephraim Smooth entered the Police Office with a slow and steady step, his jaws bound up with a handkerchief, and his eyes in mourning. "I would speak to the magistrate," said he.—"He is before you," said the justice, "therefore speak out." "I do require that thou wilt send a minister of the law, called a marshall, with me, in order to arrest and bring to condign punishment two young men of mischievous tempers, who did buffet and use me thus." "You shall have justice," said the magistrate—"relate the facts to me." "I will do that," said Ephraim:—"As I did walk forth from the city to take the air, I wandered to a considerable distance, when I came to a cherry-tree, on the limbs of which was a young man plucking the fruit, and at the root stood his companion receiving it in a basket. 'I pray thee,' said I to the young man in the tree, 'give me a cluster of those cherries.' He looked at me contemptuously, and said to the youth, his companion, 'John, knock that Quaker dawn.' 'Albeit,' said I, 'do not delegate that trust to another which thou canst do thyself.' With that, he descended from the tree, and verily he did fulfil his object, for he did smite and buffet me in this unkind manner, and I crave justice at thy hands." Upon enquiry, it was found that the complainant, not knowing the names of the young men, had employed two boys to watch them, who, giving the necessary information, the offenders were brought up and committed until their friends bailed them, and they will be indicted and no doubt punished for their rude and bad conduct.—*Nat. Adv.*

Pirates.—The schr. Thetis, Capt. Cotton, from the coast of Cuba, while lying at Manzanilla on the 9th May, was attacked during the night by three piratical boats with 12 men each, who commenced musketry when within pis[illegible] of the approach of these Thetis was prepared for turned the fire briskly. commenced, which contin minutes, when the schoon guns to bear on the pirates, led them to bear off for the following morning three w on the beach, and five dread were taken during the day, in prison when the Thetis sa 12th, one of the canoes in rates made the attack, was Keys, almost torn to pieces, w bodies in it. They were all re the inhabitants.—*N. Y. Eve. Pos*

COLONIZATION.

Prest. Boyer of St. Doming out an agent to the U. States to emigration of several hundred f to that island. The agent, Gra intelligent and well educated, an plexion, a dark mustee—not dar said than those from Peru and Mex his passage from Philadelphia to N in the steam boat, he met with so vility:

"Being seated at table, Citizen Gra was rudely spoken to by a Lieutena the south, but took no notice of hi he was addressed in a more public ner. Upon this he immediately ros observed, that, "when in his own co it was his province to take into cus those Haytiens who insulted strang He then in a very handsome manner ogized to the company by remarking he regretted having broken the ru the country, as it respected propriety good breeding, and thereupon left th ble.—Eighteen of the passengers rose ultaneously, and ordered another table be spread, which being done, Citizen was invited to dine with them, and Lieutenant was left at the first table al He, however, much to his credit, sen apology, to Mr. G. to which the latter plied:—"*I write insults on the sand, for marble.*"—This answer would have done credit to Napoleon. It is sufficient to that he was treated with marked attenti during the remainder of the day."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

ANOTHER MODE OF MILKING.

The eastern people, even those that young, are still full of notions. A boy Middleborough, near where the Plymo settlers first landed, has invented or revi an old method of milking cows. It m perhaps be made useful in this ingeni age, Dr. Walker of Plymouth says the pr cess is much abridged and the labor lesse ed. It is simply by introducing into th teats straws or very small quills, or tubes some kind or other, through which the mil will flow spontaneously in a full and unin terrupted stream, until entirely exhausted The experiment being tried in presence o Dr. Thacher, between 5 and 6 quarts were drawn off in precisely 5 minutes; and afte withdrawing the straw, the udder was so exhausted that not a spoonful could be ob tained by the hand.

Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth, observes:—"That the cow on which I witnessed the experiment is still milked with straws, with perfect facility and unattended by the least unfavorable effects, but in other instances, under the management of boys, I understand that serious difficulties have ensued; such as obstructions in the teat and diminished quantity of milk, &c. He further observes that cows have received injury by the unskillfulness of boys introducing rough quills and straws, and that further experience by the careful use of smooth tubes must decide as to the utility of this method."

A practical agriculturist, a correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, has tried this experiment with four silver tubes made for the purpose, about as big as rye straw.—He inserted them half an inch in each teat, when the milk flowed through them freely until the udder was wholly empty. He is of opinion that this will answer for cows that carry the milk in the udder only; but for those cows that secrete the milk in the veins or withhold the milk as some cows do, it will not answer well. In this experiment, the milk in the cows bag ran out through the tubes; but the quantity taken afterwards by the hands was greater than what had before been obtained by the tubes.

The Weather.—The week ending with the fourth was one of extreme warmth throughout the country; the Charleston and Columbia papers say it was warmer than it has been for years. The thermometer has in some instances gone above a hundred. In Columbia the old inhabitants say such a degree of heat has not been felt since [illegible]. For several days the atmosphere of the whole country was a blaze of fire, and the deluge of heat seemed almost to exhaust the animate creation. The heat seems to have extended to the north, where they had had cool weather, and such sudden changes that the people of Boston have been found *crowded around the fire shelling peas of this years growth.* Several in New York lost their lives, and the thermometer at Boston was above 91 as late as 5 P. M. on Monday. Every thing here has revived with the return of heavy and welcome showers. One of the papers introduces its sighing tale with the following.

What a joy—

Oh what a joy to be a Seal—and flounder
On an ice-island! On to have a den
With the White Bear, caverned in polar snow!

Judge Van Ness, of New York, it is said, declines accepting the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to which he was lately appointed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1824.

are requested to say that Mr. JOHN MATHEWS ve as representative of the Town of Fayette- the next General Assembly, if elected.

ERT.—A Concert of vocal and instrumental will be given at the Lodge in this town this ge. It is unnecessary to say more, to we stand Mr. and Mrs. Norton are to remain in and wish people to hear and judge for them- We refer them to the bills and to the ad- sement in our columns.

Travelling—We have every reason to re- s upon the rapidity, the cheapness the increase of travelling—the last of ch may surely be considered a conse- nce of the other two. A gentleman left ston, on the 5th of June, and arrived in ashington and delivered papers in seven- one hours and a half. Persons now go the Steam-boat from New-York to Al- ny, 140 miles for $2; from Schenectady Rochester in a canal steam boat for $7.20. e lines between Philadelphia and New- rk are proportionably low, and the num- r of passengers daily in one only of the d lines between these cities is on an ave- e seventy-five.

We were constrained the last week to e over our rambling through the world, the pressure of urgent business at home; just as we were preparing to stretch our ings in a long flight, our foreman inform- us that enough was in type for the pa- r. So we were forced to pause for the k, and fill up the nooks and chasms of e inner pages, with a few short articles uch as editors must always have at hand. We propose to continue the excursion.

"All places that the eye of heaven visits, to a good man ports and happy havens;" w who that has seen will not believe that rs is the best of all the countries on the rth. Where is there one which can mpare with it? Where is there one hich can shew a people like ours, free, in- telligent and happy. We have never known in this country, as they have in Mexico, of a man who could have a rational hope of supreme magistracy for life. The Abbe de Pradt says, this is owing to the presence of sociability here, and the absence of it in the Spanish possessions. We will not quarrel with the Abbe about the cause of our liberty, we are quite contented with the thing; it was the Spanish and Roman Catholic policy, no doubt, to keep their subjects in America at a distance from each other; for the intercourse of men will prove the destruction of ignorance. But with this we have little now to do, it is enough, that we are different from the rest of the world; that here a noble people shares the richest blessings in the gift of heaven, freedom in external actions and freedom in thought. From these arises a restless spirit of enterprise, a disposition to change and to improve the face of the world. What is right remains, what is wrong is altered or abolished; a generous competition in the arts excites emulation, and renders it necessary to take much pains to excel; new methods of business are de- vised, new fountains of trade opened, and the old are, in some instances, dried up.

The disturbance in Portugal arose from a plot on the part of the Queen, and the second son, Don Miguel, to make the lat- ter Regent, and deprive the king of his authority—the eldest son is the present em- peror of Brazil. On the morning of the 30th of April, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops under the command of the Infant Don Miguel; and arrests and imprisonments were made of 200 or 300 distinguished persons upon the charges of Free Masonry and treason. All access to the king was denied, until the Diplomatic corps assembled in a body, and demanded an interview.

The king finally sought refuge on board the British ship, Windsor Castle, which lay in the Tagus; and he was followed by all the foreign ambassadors. Left to his own free will, he then issued a proclama- tion denouncing the conduct of his son as wicked and treacherous. The Prince, at last came on board the Windsor Castle, was sent a prisoner in a frigate bound to London or Havre de Grace, and is to make the tour of Europe.

Iturbide had an interview with San Mar- tin of Chili, before he sailed from England.

The destruction of the military stores at Grand Cairo is confirmed, much to the sa- tisfaction of the friends of Greece. King Ferdinand has issued a decree of *amnesty* which forgets nothing but the lessons of adversity. Viscount Digeon takes com- mand of the French army. Benj. Constant retains his seat among the French deputies. The King and Queen of the Sandwich is- lands were in London.

Lancastrian Schools are in a fair way to multiply in the new republic of Colom- bia. Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the system, and late a resident of Baltimore in the U. States, arrived at Caraccas on the 29th of May last.

☞A Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, the 15th of July next, at Evans' Spring, 7 miles below Clarendon Bridge, on the east side of the Cape Fear river.

DIED,

In this town, on the 5th inst. Miss MARY TIBBITTS, aged 20 years.

It seldom falls to our lot to record a more afflict- ing dispensation than the death of this interesting young lady; and it would, we think, be an act of in- justice to private worth to suffer her to pass off the stage, without paying a public tribute of respect to her memory.

The lamented subject of this notice, possessed, in an eminent degree, all those qualifications which were requisite to endear her to society, and cause her loss to be severely felt. In her external bear- ing there was a dignity of carriage and an affability of manners, which proved that the thoughts which passed in her mind were of no common order. Far from her only surviving parent, the protector of her infancy and childhood, she found in the tender care and inextinguishable affection of relations, scarcely less near, the true value of human friendship; and, by her amiable deportment, acquired many friends in this part of our country, who will long sincerely regret her loss. She was quenched, like a bright star, at once in the meridian of its lustre. We look- ed for it, and behold! it was gone;—it had set for- ever!

There is something in a sudden death, like the present, which produces emotions in the human bosom, which a more lingering one, ushered in by all the prognostics of dissolution, in their variety and malignity, is not calculated to produce. It makes no circuitous route to the fountain of tears, but pen- etrates instantly to the heart, and calls into detail all the sad reveries of melancholy and disappoint- ment.

The premature exit of this young lady is calcula- ted to draw tears from many eyes, and to plant the seeds of grief, despondence and blighted promise, in many affectionate bosoms. The poignancy of the sorrows it has awakened, time only can assuage.—Let her afflicted relatives, while they manifest a suitable resignation under this severe dispensation of Divine Providence, find ample consolation in the recollection of the uncommon virtues which conse- crated her life. [COMMUNICATED.

CONCERT.

MR. & MRS. NORTON

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gen- tlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that they will give a Concert of

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

at the Lodge Room, Thursday evening, (this evening) to commence at half past eight o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Jordan's Hotel, at Mr. Salmon's Boarding House, of Mr. Norton at Mr. Beebee's, and at the Lodge Room.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Norton to settle in this place. The former will teach such as wish to practice upon the violin, flute, flageolet, clarinet and guitar; he will also put in tune and string Pianos.

Mrs. Norton will teach a school of young ladies the most fashionable style of DANCING, the latest Cotillions and Fancy Dances.

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New-York, six separate assortments of *DRY GOODS*, particularly cal- culated for Country Stores, which are for sale upon accommodating terms.

ALSO,

100 kegs of White Lead in Oil,
25 kegs assorted Cut Nails.

JNO. HUSKE.

July 7, 1824.—4t73

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North, by the 25th inst. requests those in- debted to him by note or book account, to come for- ward and pay the same, and save costs; as all unset- tled accounts and notes will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. At his departure those having any demands against me will present them, and they shall be paid at sight.

A. BAILEY.

July 7, 1824.—3t72

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver to him a *WATCH*, the pro- perty of Ithiel Town, Esq. of the following descrip- tion, viz: a gold patent lever, opens on the back, fine gold dial with quarter seconds, border of fine gold, and chased shell-work round the case—makers name, *Robert Roskell, Liverpool*, number not recol- lected: also a fine gold curb chain, of six strans.—The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

H. M'LAURIN.

72tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received letters of admin- istration with the will annexed, upon the estate of William Russel, Sen. dec'd. at June term, 1824, of Cumberland County Court, requests all persons having claims upon the same, to present them with- in the time prescribed by law, or he will plead the act of 1789, on bar thereof, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.*

July 5, 1824.

On the 24th day of July inst. the subscriber will offer for sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, be- tween the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, in pursuance of said will, all the lots of land that belonged to his tes- tator in Campbelton or Lower Fayetteville, and also all the land owned by him near Council Hall; and at the same time he will sell a valuable cow and calf and a feather bed, and furniture. Terms of sale, bonds with approved security, at six months credit.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.*

July 3, 1824.—3t72

I, the subscriber, have appointed Mr.

Hugh MacLaurin my true and lawful attorney dur- ing my absence. ITHIEL TOWN.

Fayetteville, June 26, 1824.—3w

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fayetteville Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		8½		9
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do.		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		25		28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		14		15½
Corn,	bushel		42		45
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4			
Superfine,	do	4	25		50
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		6		7
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		7		8
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	7	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		90	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen.	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	8	50	9	
Loaf,	lb		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		80		85
Turks Island,	do		70		80
St. Ubes, &c.	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		8
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12½		20
Tallow,	do		6		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	2
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ⅓ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigris,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		80		
Whiskey,	gallon.		30		32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respect- fully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wil- mington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67tf

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash, and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th June, 1824.—6t72

NOTICE.

TWO years since, I gave instructions in writing to my man Cato, (a carpenter) to hunt for em- ployment, and those who wanted his service were requested to apply to me, to bargain, &c. These instructions have not been properly complied with: I hereby request the citizens of Fayetteville and others, who may wish to employ Cato, first apply to me, and make the bargain; also make payment to me or my order, otherwise not employ him.

Given under my hand, 25th June, 1824.

JESSE POTTS.

3t71

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from my employment, on the 21st in- stant, *Joseph Powel*, an indented apprentice to the carriage making business. He is about 18 years old, well grown, and fair complexion. This notice is to caution the public against employing or harbor- ing him in any way, as the law will be enforced a- gainst either. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Raleigh, without thanks or ex penses paid for the same. THOS. COBBS.

Raleigh Jan. 29, 1824.—3t71.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c. *vs.* Solomon Brewer. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

It is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74.

Post-Office, Fayetteville, July 8, 1824.

LETTERS

On hand this day, any of which running until the 1st October, will then be forwarded to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

A.
Dr. S. Allfriend, 3.
John Atkins,
Jonathan Averett,
John Averett.

B.
Mary Blue,
William Barret,
Wm. P. Byrd,
L. Bethune,
Chelly Branch,
John Butler,
Danl. Bass, 2.
Norman Barns, 2.
Fredk. Bruce,
Saml. Banton,
Thos. Bell,
Benj. Brickle,
Nath. Bayne,
Nancy Bennet,

C.
Archd. Cameron,
Elisha Clark,
Gilbert Clark,
Alex. Carwell,
Alex. Campbell,
Duncan Colquhoun 2,
Archd. Colquhoun,
B. Caraway,
Elizabeth Cowell,
Alex. Clark, jr.
John Clark,
James Clark,
David Carson.

D.
Joseph Dyer,
M. J. De Rosset,
Cyrus Dearborn,
Isaac Daniel,
John Douglass,
Wm. Dawkins,
Wm. Delves,
Mary Ann Dudley,
Wm. E. Drummond.

E.
Alex. Exum,
Jonathan Evans, jr.
John Edwards,
Josiah Evans.

F.
Allen Fleming,
Martha Flack 2,
Angus Finlayson,
Frances Fulmore,
Frank Fowler,
Laurence Fields, 2.

G.
Theophilus Guy,
James Gibbs 3,
James Guild,
J. T. Gilmore,
Joseph Gordon,
Hugh Gilmore 2.

H.
Jacob Harris 2,
Mary Harrison,
Mr. Hatton,
Wm. Hutchison,
George Holmes,
Charles Hall,
George Hardaway,
Gabriel Holmes, jr.
R. D. Hepburn 3,
David Hughs,
John Harris,
Isom Holt,
Steph. Hollingsworth
John Hopkins,
Charles Hollan.

J—I.
John Johnson, sen.
Maria Johnson,
Chals. H. Johnson,
James Johnson 2,
Alfred Johnson,
Elizabeth Johnson,
Laten Johnson,
Sarah Jones,
John J. Jones,
Nancy Jones,
Louis Jones,
Samuel Ingram,
Ann Ingram.

K.
Richard Kelly,
Elizabeth Kelly,
Susan King,
Michael King.

L.
Alex. Levy,
Benj. Locke,
Dr. Laland,
Hellen L. Lewis,
John Lewis,
Lucius Loomis,
Mr. Laisney,
Alex. Lamon 2,
James Lightfoot,
Joseph Lanton.

M.
Effie Munroe,
Neil Munroe,
Daniel Munroe,
Fredk. Miller,
Saml. Maultsby 2,
Abm. Molton,
Wm. Maxwell,
Celia Myroven,
Stephen Massey,
Saml. Minns 2,
Wm. Magee,
Henry Mitchell,
John Mullins.

M'K.
Dugald M'Phail,
John M'Intosh,
Archd. M'Neill,
Malcom M'Neill,
Hector M'Neill,
Alex. M'Donald,
Hugh M'Cranie,
M. M'Pherson,
Wm. M'Gee,
Archd. M'Millan,
Donald M'Crummen,
Archd. M'Duffy 2,
Daniel M'Donald 2,
M'Rae & Shepperd,
John M'Lauchlin,
Murdoch M'Rae,
Neil M'Naughton,
Alex. M'Kray,
Daniel M'Leod,
Neil M'Leod,
Ann M'Iver,
Edw. M'Kay,
Catharine M'Lean,
Duncan M'Neill,
Daniel M'Lean.

N.
W. Nichols,
John Newbury.

O.
Mereday Odum.

P.
Daniel Page 3,
Dr. Pope,
Lauchlin Phillips,
Dr. Danl. Parker,
Thomas Pierce,
Malcom Purcell,
Saml. Phares 2,
Isaac Phares 2,
Cato Potts,
Sidney Porter,
Joseph Porter,
Henry Potter,
Matthew Parham.

R.
John Ray,
Angus Ray,
Jane Ray 2,
Eliza Robison,
Wallace Rust,
Margaret Revels,
John Ray,
Francis Reston,
Thomas Russ,
Celia Russel.

S.
Malcom Shaw,
David Smith 3,
Wm. Stephens,
Angus Stewart,
Helen P. Salter,
George W. Stickney,
Robert Smith,
David D. Salmon 2,
Lewis E. Stubbs,
Wm. Smith 2,
Morris Smith,
John B. Stratton,
Daniel Smith, jr. 2,
John Simmons,
John Stuart.

T.
Wm. Tams,
C. J. Tooker,
John Tolar,
Joseph Tames,
John Thompson,
James Thagard,
David Terry,
Daniel Thompson,
Jeremiah Tindell,
Daniel Turner,
W. A. G. Thompson,
Daniel Terrell.

V.
Ezekiel Van,
Mary Urquhart,
James Van,
Geo. O'Van Amringe.

W.
Edward Webster,
Mary Wilson,
E. A. Westbrook,
Edmond Warner,
Henry Warrick,
Wm. G. Webb,
Wm. Wilder—230.

3wt72

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note drawn by Chester Ingram, in favor of Dorris Stiles & Son, for eighty five Dollars, dated Southwick, Mass. October 5th, 1821; said Note hav- ing been lost, or mislaid. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to the sub- scriber

JUSTIN L. EDWARDS.

Hamilton, Martin Co. N. C. July 1st. 1824. } 3t71—pd.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Larkin Newby, and for the purposes therein mention- ed, the subscribers will offer for sale by Public Auc- tion, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Satur- day, the 10th day of July, two families of young ne- groes, viz: a negro woman named Dolly, and her five children, and another named Suky, with the same number of children. Also, the buildings and improvements on the south side of Person street, situated on a leased lot, lately occupied by Mr. New- by as a grocery store and bakery; one horse, and cow, together with a variety of household and kitch- en furniture. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

OLIVER P. STARK, DUNCAN THOMPSON, } *Trustees.*

Fayetteville, 23 June, 1824.—2w

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock sold by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thir- ty-two shares will be received by John Cruse, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of Septem- ber next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or par- cels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cum- berland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1822:

One lot of land improved, Mason street and Rai- ford's lane, listed by John Bucklow, tax 8
One do do 48 acres near town, joining Weeks, listed by same, tax 48
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax 1
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. list- ed by B. Burklow, tax 48
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax 96
One do do unimproved, Hillsboro'-st. listed by same, tax 8
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay-st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax 6
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax 32
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange-sts. listed by same; tax 3
One do with an old house, Bowan-st. listed by Jacob Eddy; tax 32
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, saw mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20
One lo do 200 do called Lord's tract, list- ed by do tax 1 28
One do do 200 do one half the M'Intyre place, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay-st. listed by do. tax 96
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do. tax 16
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. list- ed by do. tax 32
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 13; listed by T. Garner; tax 32
One do improved, Cool Spring-st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Bow-st. listed by E. Hammonds; tax 64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax 16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish, listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 3
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell-st. listed by Wm. Russell, jr. tax 2 56
One do ¾ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton, listed by do. tax 8
One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 43
One do 89½ do between Burkhead and Black's creek; listed by do. tax 28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Candle Factory, Meet- ing-st. listed by same; tax 16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 3
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax 64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; list- ed by James Vann; tax 1 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 16
One do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax 2 56
One do 3½ acres improved, north of Ramsay's-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax 1 28

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st. supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax 32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax 96
One do 33 feet front, former residence of J. Y. Green, North-st. listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64
One do unimproved, joins the above; listed by same; tax
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, list- ed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax 1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' stables; listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax 64
One do improved, Mumford-st. supposed to be- long to Peggy Martin; tax 64

Lock's Creek District.

One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch, joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephraim Cullnath; tax 13
One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins Autery M'- Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax 32

Flea Hill District.

One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Rich'd. Bass; listed by John Bass; tax 11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Bain; tax 16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry Kings; listed by John Cullrith, tax 1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax 64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umptry; tax 1 69
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pirch, listed by same for same; tax 32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32
One piece of land of 35 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 1 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax 32
One lot of 9½ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fay- etteville, listed by do for do. tax 32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas. Bell & wife; tax 32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax 32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do. tax 80
One do 50 do join J Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

ALEX M'KAY, *late Sheriff.*

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

THE DEEP.

There's beauty in the deep:—
The wave is bluer than the sky,
And though the lights shine bright on high,
More softly do the sea-gems glow
That sparkle in the depths below:
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid;
And Sun and Moon most sweetly shine
Upon the ocean's level brine,
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep:—
It is not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore—
They are but earthly sounds, that tell
How little of the sea-nymph's shell
That sends its loud, clear notes abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies on spongy banks, away.—
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep:—
Above let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave:
Above, let care and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow to the end.
Here, far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that yells above.—
There's quiet in the deep.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS YEOMAN.

"There's beauty in the deep."—*Conn. Mirror.*

There's beauty in the *sky*,
Its vault is of a brighter hue
Than ocean with its wave of blue;
And there the stars are thickly set,
Bright diamonds on night's coronet;
The rainbow's grand and glorious form
Smiles like an angel on the storm,
And lifts its arch divinely fair,
A type of love and mercy there.—
There's beauty in the sky.

There's music in the sky:—
It is not in the thunder's crash,
Nor in the lightning's red-wing'd flash!
These speak from darkness and from gloom,
And tell of ruin, death and doom.
But birds are on the buoyant wing,
And their soft, love-notes murmuring,
And oft, at midnight, fancy hears
The harmony of rolling spheres.—
There's music in the sky.

There's quiet in the sky:—
Below, let strife and hatred dwell—
Unhallow'd rage make earth a hell,
Below, let 'sin and sorrow' reign,
And stamp on man their seal and stain;
But oh! how still yon cloudlets bear
Their light forms through the cloudless air,
Or, crown'd with evening's glory, rest
Serenely in the glowing west.—
There's quiet in the sky.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

IRON MINES OF PLESBERG.

For grandeur of effect, filling the mind of the spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labour is exhibited under circumstances more tremendously striking. As we drew near to the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns and prodigious machinery prepared us for the descent. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf, whence the ore is raised, and ventured to look down, standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a manner as to command a view of the great opening as far as the eye could penetrate amidst its gloomy depths; for, to the sight it is bottomless. Immense buckets, suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down; and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices, upon which the work people (reduced by their distance to pigmies in size) were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of these figures, a deep and gaping gulf—the mouth of the lowermost pit was, by its darkness, rendered impervious to the view. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about 75 fathoms; and as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered it in their descent, they were visible; but below this point they were hid in darkness. The clanking of the chains, the groaning of the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the cracking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of the horses, and the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder, from the blasting of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved. We descended with two of the miners, and our interpreter, into this abyss. The ladders, instead of being placed like those in our Cornish mines, upon a series of platforms, as so many landing places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms; and, being warped to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices, they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner, that even if a person held fast by his hands, and his feet should slip, they would fly off from the rock, and leave him suspended over the gulf. Yet such ladders are the only means of access to the works below; and, as the labourers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions nor offer the assistance usually afforded in more frequented mines. In the principal tin mines of Cornwall, the staves of the ladders are alternately bars of wood and iron—here they are wood only, and in some parts rotten and broken, making us often wish, during our descent, that we had never undertaken an exploit so hazardous. In addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the ladders, the staves were covered with ice or mud, and thus rendered so cold and slippery that we could have no dependence upon our benumbed fingers if our feet failed us. Then to complete our apprehensions, as we mentioned this to the miners, they said, 'Have a care! It was just so, talking about the staves, that one of our women fell, about 4 years ago, as she was descending to her work.' 'Fell,' exclaimed our Swedish interpreter, rather simply; 'and pray what became of her?' 'Became of her!' continued the foremost of our guides, disengaging one of his hands from the ladder, and slapping it forcibly against his thigh, as if to illustrate the manner of the catastrophe, 'she became pankaka,' (a pancake.)

As we descended further from the surface large masses of ice appeared, covering the sides of the precipices. Ice is raised in the buckets with the ore and rubble of the mine; it has also accumulated in such quantity in some of the lower chambers, that there are places where it is 15 fathoms thick, and no change of temperature above prevents its increase. This seems to militate against a notion now becoming prevalent, that the temperature of the air in mines increases directly as the depth from the surface, owing to the increased temperature of the earth under the same circumstances, and in the same ratio: but it is explained by the width of this aperture at the mouth of the mine which admits of a free passage of atmospheric air. In our Cornish mines, ice would not be preserved in a solid state at any considerable depth from the surface.

After much fatigue, and no small share of apprehension, we at length reached the bottom of the mine. Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors, taking each of us by an arm, hurried us along through regions of thick ribbed ice, and darkness, into a vaulted level, thro' which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine. The noise of countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased as we crept along this level; until at length subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sounds, proceeded—and here, amidst falling waters tumbling rocks, steam, ice and gun-powder, about fifty miners were in the very height of their employment. The magnitude of the cavern, over all the parts of which their labours were going on, was alone sufficient to prove that the iron ore is not disposed in veins, but in beds. Above, below on every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks to bore cavities for the gun powder for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into this Pandemonium, when we beheld, close to us, hags more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figures to appear, holding their dim, quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our ears.—One of the same sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter of deal, darted to the spot where we stood, with eyes inflamed and distilling rheum, her hair clotted with mud, breasts naked and pendulous, and with such a face, and such hideous, yells, as it is impossible to describe:

"Black it stood as night—fierce as ten furies—terrible as hell."

If we could have heard what she said, we should not have comprehended; but as several other Parcæ, equally Gorgosian in their aspect, passed swiftly by us hastening tumultuously towards the entrance, we began to perceive, that if we remained longer in our present situation, Atropus might indeed cut short the threads of our existence: for the noise of the hammers had now ceased, and a tremendous blast was near the point of its explosion. We had scarcely retraced with all speed, our steps along the level, and were begining to ascend the ladders, when the full volume of the thunder reached us, as if roaring with greater vehemence because spent among the crashing rocks, whence being reverberated over all the mine, it seemed to shake the earth itself with its terrible vibrations.

In clearing a tomb lately in Boston, the remains of a British officer were found. It is supposed he was buried with his clothes on, but they had all perished, except his silk sash, which was in perfect order, and the colors bright.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MR. J. P. COBBETT'S RIDE IN FRANCE.

On the subject of eating, our equestrian experienced with surprise, that a traveller was invited to sit down in the *kitchens* of the French inns, and could make an excellent meal and find good company there. The ostlers were always *polite* and *prompt*, but did not understand what it was to rub and clean a horse thoroughly.

"I remark," says Mr. C. "as I go along, the common people are very civil and obliging. There is nothing uncouth, nothing *boorish* in their manners. They explain to you as well as they can what you want to be made acquainted with when you ask them questions; and when they do not exactly comprehend your meaning, they seem as anxious to anticipate it, as if you were not a *stranger*, but rather one to whom they have been used to talk. This is a great merit and mark of intelligence in the French people. It enables you to *get along* with them, which they cannot well do with us in England. A Frenchman is most completely out of his element in England. While an Englishman in France, though the country may appear very strange at first, finds in the courtesy of the people, a great deal to reconcile him to the strangeness of their customs."

This testimony is as just as it is creditable. The following comparison may be well founded, but we must suggest that, in the years 1806, 7, 8, the mass of the French people appeared to us to be by no means as comfortably and decently clad as the British.

"The laborers sometimes catch game in *springes* without being either whipped, or sent to jail, much less across the seas for so doing. There is, however, little to induce them to 'poaching' as we call it in England. A French laborer would be a fool, if he could find any delight in prowling about in a coppice at a time when he might be sleeping at home in such a house as is the habitation of a laboring man at Briarre, for instance. He may grow hops and make the malt without fear of the *exciseman*. There is no need of 'pot-houses' here, and consequently there are no such things in France. The laborer can sit at home in the evening, because in his house there is enough of *plenty* to give content, and for the same reason he can go to bed without being afraid of waking in misery. The state of the French laborer forms, in short, a perfect contrast with that of the poor ragged creature of the same class in England, who, after a hard day's work, slinks into the 'pot-house,' to seek, in its scene of drunkness and degradation, refuge from the cheerlessness of his own abode.

"The dress of the laborers in France is good. The wear in all parts of the country that I have seen, a smock frock and trowsers, of a blue color, like the dress worn by most of the laborers in the county of Sussex. The garments of the Sussex men, however, are very frequently in a state of *raggedness*, which is seldom the case with those of the French."

Mr. Cobbett presents this view of the relative condition of the French and English *farmer*.

"Farming in France is not the same bustling, money making business that it is in England. The farmer here has, like the American farmer, very little *anxiety* about him. His fortune or welfare does not seem to be so *uncertain* as it is, more or less, with the greater part of our active farmers. In the character of a French farmer there is not that indefatigable pursuit of his employment, without which, in England, a farmer is full of care: he cannot do without *money*; and to make that, work must be done by *somebody*. The French farmer has less to do with money. Comparatively speaking, he has scarcely any call for money. The demands upon his purse are not so large or so frequent; and consequently his starvings to obtain money are not so unremitting and so laborious. There are no "gentlemen farmers" in France—There are no farmers here who do not with their own hands do some part of all the work which is performed upon their farms.—A farmer, in France, works at the head of his men; and while in the fields he does not, in his dress, seem to be any thing more than a foreman in the business in which he is engaged. In short, to say, 'gentleman farmer" in French, would be putting two words together which would have, in such conjuction, no meaning; no sort of *practical sense*."

Effect of Good Humor.—A certain cardinal was so afflicted with a quincy, that he was almost choaked, and the disease not being conquerable by medicine, his physicians left him as incurable. His servants momently expecting his death, fell to plundering his lodgings, taking away the hangings, pictures, statues, carpets, cushions, and even his cardinal robes, while he looked upon them, but could not reprove them, being unable to speak. The cardinal had an ape, who seeing all his house mates providing for themselves, he thought to come in for his share in the dividend, and entering the chamber, employed himself very busily to see what was left for him; and finding nothing but the cardinal's cap, he put it upon his head, and frisked up and down, as extremely pleased with his new promotion; *at which the almost expiring cardinal fell into a vehement fit of laughter, which broke the quincy in his throat*, and having discharged it by vomiting, recovered his health and after that his stolen goods.

The following is from a London journal of recent date:—

The Myriorama, or Many Thousand Views. Designed by Mr. Clark.—The Myriorama is a moveable Picture, consisting of numerous cards, on which are fragments of landscapes, neatly colored, and so ingeniously contrived, that any two or more placed together, will form a pleasing view; or, if the whole are put on a table at once, will admit of the astonishing number of 20,9 2,789,8 8,000, variations: it is therefore certain, that if a person were occupied night and day, making one change every minute, he could not finish the task in less than 39,8 7 488 years and 330 days. This ingenious production is admirably adapted *to excite amongst young persons a taste for drawing*; to furnish them with excellent subjects for imitation, and to supply an inexhaustible source of amusement. The cards are fitted up in an elegant box, price 15s. London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18 Strand, and sold by booksellers and stationers.

From the Journal of Arts and Sciences.

STILTS.—In the Landes*, or desert in the south of France, stilts are used by the shepherds of those parts, who are seen mounted on them, and striding like storks along the flats. "These stilts raise them from three to five feet: the foot sets on a surface adapted to its sole, curved out of the solid wood; a flat part, shaped to the outside of the leg, and reaching to below the knee, is strapped around the calf and ancle. The foot is covered by a piece of raw sheep's hide. In these stilts they move with perfect freedom and astonishing rapidity—and they have their balance so completely, that they run, jump, stoop, and even dance, with ease and safety. We made them run races for a piece of money, put on a stone on the ground, to which they pounced down with surprising quickness. They cannot stand quite still without the aid of a long staff, which they always carsheep much farther on stilts than he could from the ground."

* The Landes is a department of the south of France. It is in general a sandy, unfruitful country, about three fourths of it covered with heaths—but it contains some good land, and several towns.

PAYING FOR A PASSAGE.

On Sunday, when the hold of the City of Dublin steam-packet was uncovered, by the removal of the iron bar and tarpaulins, which had been on during the voyage just completed from Liverpool, the sailors were thunder-struck on hearing a human voice exclaim from among some packages, in the soft cadences of Connaught accentation, "Oh for the honour of God let me out of this." On looking down, the comely face of a Mr. Patrick Macanierney was discovered peeping from behind sundry matters, which had been stowed away below. *The native* was ultimately extracted, and gave the following account of himself:—"I sailed from Dublin last Thursday in this mighty beautiful ship, and I left my kif and kin, to go on a voyage of discovery to England, and make my fortune. When I came in to Liverpool, arrow sure there were my neighbours afore me, and such a great big number of Irishmen, that says I to myself, Pat the devil an employment you'll get here, jewel. So finding the five thirteens I brought over wasting away wickedly, and as I got excellent *comminati n*, I did not wish to leave the City of Dublin, and when the ships was getting away I stole in here, where they nearly kilt me by throwing in upon me a couple of hundred weight of goods. I was afraid to cry out, and by my soul I paid dearly for my passage:—look at me here;" removing some dust from his mouth, a quantity of blood was discovered flowing thence, which indicated the amount of the sufferings he must have endured pending the voyage. The captain, not at all pleased at having been *done* by a Connaught man, ordered the poor wretch on shore, without asking any money for the voyage, and Pat swore, "he would never leave dear ould Ireland, or the beautiful province of Connaught any more. *Dublin Journal.*

SAILOR'S PETITION.

From the London Courier.

The following is a literal and genuine copy of an irresistibly humorous petition which came last Friday under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom it was remitted to the commissioners of Stamps, with a favorable recommendation:—

To the most noble Lords and Gentlemen of his Majesty's (God bless him) Treasury. A bit of a petition from C—— P——, (seaman) a prisoner in County Goal Devon, Commanded by Mr. Cole, Esq.

Most Noble Gentlemen.—You will please to excuse your poor petitioner, in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate, Mr. Lockyeare, esq. who committed him, that it is to your lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your lordships know for what he was put in there. My most noble gentlemen your petitioner is by trade a sailor, and served his majesty in a man of war sixteen years, and lost his larboard arm in fighting for him on board his majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his arboard fin, and not being willing to heave to, commenced to sell little books at Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not at my master, the king, or any of your ships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work when he was boarded by a land-shark, (a Jew), who is a constable of Plymouth, and lugged before Mr. Lyere, esq. who inquired in the business, told your petitioner he must either pay a fine, or go to goal for three months; but could not, and to goal I was brought where I am laid up in lavender, like Parson Ward's pig, for three months; unless your Lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which, please God, I hope you will, and I will praise your Lordships all the days of my life.

Signed C—— P.

Exeter High Goal, April 3d, 1824.

In the library of the king of Wurtemburg are four thousand editions of the Bible, in the different European languages. 215 are in English, and 290 in French. These latter, of course, were mostly, if not wholly printed at Catholic presses.

A society for the *reformation of juvenile offenders*, discharged from prison, has lately been established at Guilford. It is said to be eminently useful; *several young men have been restored to their relatives with great promise of* amendment.

A German paper says, "The Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually, *de-propaganda fide*, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic Religion in the United States of America."

Instinctive Antipathy.—An honest Hibernian was arraigned at the bar, and empannelling the jury, was informed of his right of challenge in the usual form, but not understanding the clerk, was told by the court if he had aught to object to any of the jurors, he could do it as they were called. "Ay, an't plase your honour," replied Murphy, looking askance at the jury, "*I have no great partiality for any of them.*"

MORAL.

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

I had rather believe all the fables in the legend and the Talmud and the Alcoran, than that this universal frame is without a mind: and therefore God never wrought miracles to convince Atheism, because his ordinary works convince it. It is true that philosophy inclineth man's mind to Atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's mind about to religion; for while the mind of *man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and go no further*; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, must needs fly to providence and Deity—To many that school which is most accused of Atheism doth most demonstrate Religion: that is, the school of Leucippus and Democritus and Epicurus: for it is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds unplaced, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal. The scripture saith, "the fool hath *said* in his heart there is no God"—it is not said "the fool hath *thought* in his heart."

LORD BACON.

They falsify, says Seneca, who say they believe there is no God. Though they may profess this somewhat confidently in the day time when they are in the company of fools—yet in the night, when alone, they have doubtful thoughts about it.

Cicero hath correctly observed, that no kind of men are more afraid of God than *such as pretend not to believe his being*. These are the men who above all others, are most liable to be affected with dread and trembling more especially in the time of sickness and at the approach of death.

"There is a GOD. The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountain proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the bird warbles his praise among the branches; the lightning announces his power; and the ocean declares his immensity. Man alone has said—"there is no God."

Almighty God *gives us faculties to use them*, and it is ingratitude as well as folly to return the gift upon his hands.—*Truth will never suffer by an impartial examination, but on the contrary will receive strength and advantage from it.* It is error and imposture alone which dread a fair inquiry, as being conscious of their own weakness.

None can love Freedom heartily but good men; the rest love not freedom but licence, which never hath more scope or indulgence than under tyrants.—*Milton.*